New-York Daily Times.

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and hostility—the other opposing and advocating a policy of conciliation which will enable reasonable men in both sections of the Union to come together on terms honorable and fair to both. I believe in my soul, he observed in conclusion, that a large majority in all sections still cherish that filial affection to the Constitution and the Union that would enable them once more to remove the causes that now exist, and that threaten to jeopardise the public tranquillity. It may be inquired what is to be done, and what can be done by those who still adhere to the principles and political maxims and teachings of HENRY CLAY? It is not for me to speak for others, it seems unnecessary for me to speak even for myself; but in that connection I will simply say, that notwithstanding the strife and confusion of parties that now exists, the new names that have been assumed, the new topics that have been presented, there are thousands and tens of thousands of Henry Clay Whigs spread over the vast expanse of this Republic; and whether the party is declared disbanded or not, there is still a large portion of the American people who adhere to his principles and will maintain and carry them into effect. [Enthusiastic cheers.] So far as the Whigs of New-York are concerned, it is not to be doubted that in due time they will counsel together. They will come to an understanding; they will converse and deliberate and consider the true condition of the country, and adopt that course that is best calculated to restore peace and harmony to the Confederacy, and place the Constitution and the Union upon an imperishable foundation, and will sustain no candidate or affiliate with any party that is not true to those principles and to that policy which the Whig party maintained in its best and palmiest days. These are my sentiments.

Mr. HUNT sat down amid vociferous cheers, again and again renewed. The three next toasts were passed over without being read.

3. *The Memory of Henry Clay*—Never can it be forgotten that "He would rather be right than be President."

Music—"Oft in the stilly night."

4. *The Constitution*—Based upon the immutable principles of truth and justice—the *only platform* for the consistent disciples of HENRY CLAY.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

5. *The Union of the States*—One heart in many bodies.

"Be it storm or Summer weather,
Peaceful calm or battle fire,
Stand in hamonious union together,
Sister States, as now ye are."

Music—"We're a Band of Brothers."

Senator PUGH eloquently responded to the sixth toast:

6. *Millard Fillmore*—Whether occupying the Chair of State, or in the retirement of private life, the consistent friend of HENRY CLAY, and the steadfast champion of his principles,—we heartily mingle his name with the festivities of this occasion.

Music—"Hail to the Chief."

The fifth toast was now proposed by the Chairman, and doubly honored. Mr. MONTEZ sang a song and Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE made a speech, in which he vehemently asserted his attachment to Henry Clay Whiggery, deprecated a fusion with any other party, pitched into the Whig Convention at Syracuse, and conjured his hearers to stand true to their principles as Henry Clay Whigs, and transmit them pure and unsullied to posterity.

In response to the fourth toast the following letter was read:

UNION SQUARE, April 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your obliging note of this day, inviting my attendance at your approaching festival in commemoration of the birthday of Mr. CLAY. I sincerely regret that I cannot defer you the tribute of respect to one of the most distinguished statesmen and statesmen of his time. I have made all my arrangements to return home to-morrow morning, or at least the day after. With my best wishes for a celebration worthy of the illustrious deceased and grateful to the living, I remain, gentlemen, yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

The remaining toasts were as follows:

10.—*Our Annual Presentation*—The Violet and White Cockade—emblems of fidelity and remembrance.

"All the token flowers that be
What yonder sun never looks so well."

Music—"I cannot rest."

11.—*Our Deceased Associates*—They are "no more of earth," but their memories are indeed still green in our hearts.

"Peace for the dead the grief must be
Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before."

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

12.—*The Press*—A lovely power for good or for evil. Let those who wield it remember that while

"It is glorious to have a giant's strength,
It is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Music—"Hail Columbia."

13.—*The Fair Daughters of Columbia*—"Woman—The light of the whole household."

"A light
Shining within when all without is night."

Music—"Let the toast be dear woman."

Col. FULLER responded to the last.

Several other toasts were proposed, and a letter read from HENRY GREINNELL, after which the company broke up.

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Fire—Fatal Accident.

Three small stables on Bugbie's-alley, near Poplar-street, Brooklyn, owned by GEORGE SUTTON, LOUIS DE HOMMESSE & JOHN BAYARD, were destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, together with several small out-buildings attached to dwellings fronting on Fulton and Poplar streets. The total loss will not exceed $500. Mr. SUTTON is insured for $250, in the Warren Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

While Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4 were proceeding to this fire, in going down the steep descent near the corner of Henry, in Fulton-street, their carriage being on the railroad track, became unmanageable, and was abandoned by most of the company. At this point the tongue or one of the ladders struck a man named JAMES SHIELDS in the breast and knocked him upon the track, when the wheels passed over him. He was immediately carried to Dr. CHRISTIANS, corner of York and Main streets, but he died before reaching that place, and the body was taken to the Second District Station-house. Yesterday Coroner REMSEN held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Jury drew up a petition to be presented to the Common Council censuring the practice of the firemen running their machines on the Railroad track, and asking that an ordinance may be adopted to prevent further accidents from this cause—three lives having been lost within a very short period of time. Deceased was not a member of the Fire Department and at the time of the accident was standing at the tongue of Engine No. 1, which was at suction. He leaves a family in indigent circumstances. Another man was run over at the same time as deceased, named JOHN EQUESS, but he escaped serious injury as if by a miracle.

The fire undoubtedly was the work of an incendiary.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 12th inst. there were 74 deaths in this City: Males, 36; females, 38; adults, 31; minors, 50.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—Scarlet fever 9; convulsions and dropsy in the head, 6 each; consumption, 5; puerperal fever and marasmus, 4 each; inflammation of the liver and inflammation of the lungs, 3 each.

Stabbing.

SALMON NATHAN, a shoemaker, No. 13 James-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by the Second District Police, for stabbing THOMAS BRADY, a man in his employ, with a shoe knife in the right shoulder. The wound is not a dangerous one.

Firemen's Fight.

A disgraceful fight occurred Saturday evening, between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 11 of the Brooklyn Fire Department, at the corner of Concord and Pearl streets. These companies have gained an unenviable notoriety for acts of rowdyism.

☞ A recent act of the Legislature authorizes the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn and the Surrogate to appoint a Clerk to take testimony in the Kings County Courts, at a salary of $1,000. This office will be a perfect sinecure, and was created for the special benefit of an individual who seems to lack the faculty of taking care of himself. If the wishes of the tax-payers are consulted the appointment will never be made.

☞ The sudden squall of Saturday evening caused considerable damage in Brooklyn, to signs, awnings, staglings, chimney-tops, &c.

Brooklyn Courts.

The Supreme Court, Justices BROWN, STRONG and BOSTWICK, in session at Poughkeepsie, last week, adjourned to meet in Brooklyn to-morrow, Tuesday.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar, for April 14.—Nos. 3, 4, 60, 36, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 98.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Immigration—Visit to the Aqueduct—California Matters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

From a recent communication of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, we learn that the total number of passengers arrived in the United States for the year 1855 was upwards of 200,000. Over 160,000 of these arrived in New-York. Germany furnished 66,000, Ireland 40,000, and England 39,000, in round numbers. The total number of passengers arrived, in this country since the 30th of April, 1848, is 3,400,000.

A large delegation of Congressmen, together with a number of Government functionaries, visited the Aqueduct to-day, and returned this evening. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress of the work.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices have before them a proposition, the object of which is to adopt a plan to prevent the usual large exportation by mail of documents to California.

Destructive Tornado at Philadelphia—150 Houses Unroofed—Great Loss of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 13.

About 10 o'clock last evening our City was visited by a most violent gale of wind, unroofing an immense number of buildings, demolishing fences, &c. In the northeast section of the City, comprising the former district of Kensington, the damage was most serious.

The large Presbyterian church on Frankford-road above Franklin-street, has been partially destroyed. The entire roof was shipped off, and carried to a great distance. The main damage to the interior was, however, caused by the falling of the gable wall, the bricks from which, falling inside, crushed the pulpit and the floor of the audience-room down into the session-room occupying the basement. The damage to the building cannot be less than $4,000. The congregation held religious services yesterday in the Kensington Hall. The principal portion of the roof and rafters fell into the yard on the south side. One large piece of roof struck the roof and front of an old brick house, on the opposite of the street, cutting a narrow gash in the roof, caused by striking it edgeways. The brick wall between two of the front windows was demolished. Another large fragment of the roof was carried about 100 feet from the church, and completely demolished a frame building, two stories high, attached to the dwelling of JAMES MAY, and fronting on Shackamaxon-street. In the lower story there were three grown persons and six children who escaped by the ceiling resting upon a table and some chairs. The children were afterwards taken out from beneath them.

The brick church at Queen and Marlborough streets has its roof torn off. Damage about $2,000.

The Webster Public School-house was also unroofed. Damage $2,000.

The Kensington depôt of the Trenton Railroad, had about one-fourth of the roof torn off.

The most complete scene of destruction is that presented at the Franklin Iron Works of Messrs. SUTTON & Co., on the wharf. The boiler shop, a frame structure, 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, had been leveled to the ground. During Saturday not less than a hundred men were employed beneath it. The building cost about $6,000, exclusive of the machinery, which is supposed to be not much damaged.

Not less than 50 dwellings in this section were unroofed, but throughout the disaster, wide-spread as it has been, the cases of personal injury inflicted have been very few indeed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, 2 P. M.

The tornado last night unroofed 150 houses in different sections of the city, but there was no loss of life as far as heard from. Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed. The large boiler houses of the Franklin iron works, 160 feet long, was totally demolished. The Trenton railroad depôt at Kensington was partially unroofed.

The Western telegraph lines are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again in working order.

Large Fire in Boston—Destruction of the Gerrish Market Building—Loss $200,000.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 12.

The Gerrish Market building, at the junction of Portland and Sudbury streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was a large brick structure, six stories high, occupied on the lower floor as a domestic market, second only to Faneuil Hall market in extent. The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. SANBORN, CARTER & RAZIN, book publishers, who employed about sixty hands, and who have lost $40,000 in stereotype plates, presses, paper, &c.; Messrs. BARNARD & DILLINGHAM, furniture manufacturers; Messrs. A. & M. LOWE, pianoforte makers; A. H. ALLEN, cabinet furniture; Mrs. BOLLES, sewing machines; Messrs. BOYCE, SHORS & Co., painters, and others.

CHARLES W. GARRETT, loss, the principal owner of the building, is about $150,000. Insurance one-half. The falling of the walls crushed two adjoining wooden buildings.

The steam fire engine was brought out after the fire had made good headway, and proved to be very efficient.

Strike Among Canal Laborers—Outrages of the Strikers.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 12.

There was a strike among the laborers on Chats Canal, at Bytown, on Thursday last. The contractors' barns were set fire to and one hundred tons of hay, two hundred bushels of oats and many valuable horses destroyed. Further destruction of property is anticipated.

Vacancies Filled in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, April 13.

The election to fill ten vacancies in the General Assembly was held in this city on Saturday. The Fusion ticket was elected—seven of the ten chosen being Americans and three Republicans. The majorities range from 234 to 737.

Loss of the Schr. Saml. P. Lord.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, April 12.

The schr. *Saml. P. Lord*, ashore at Squan, went to pieces yesterday, in attempting to haul her off. She is a total wreck.

Shipment of Flour from Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

The steamtug *Austin* leaves this afternoon, with thirty barges loaded with Flour. The aggregate is between 25,000 and 30,000 barrels.

CLOVER SEED is scarce here, at 15 cents for medium and 16 cents for large.

The Town of Bardstown, Ky., on Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 12—P. M.

The town of Bardstown is on fire. The Mayor of this City has been telegraphed to for aid.

The Ice on Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The ice in Lake Champlain is completely broken up and is floating about in large pieces.

Non-Arrival of the Cambria.

HALIFAX, Sunday, April 13—Midnight.

The *Cambria* has not been heard of up to the present moment. The weather is clear and cold. Wind light from the West.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 13.

We had a heavy rain and severe gale last night. It is clear and calm to-day.

Imports at the Port of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 12.

The imports of foreign goods at this port during the week ending April 11, are as follows:

Dry Goods	$63,736	Gunny cloth and bags	41,843
Mackerel	27,510	Molasses	27,035
Hemp	11,958	Sugar	158,695
Linseed	33,748	Coffee	29,179
Saltpetre	72,819	Other articles	294,097
Hides	27,500		
Total			$1,394,320

NEW-YORK CITY

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CURIOUS CASE OF MISCHIEF.

In the TIMES of Friday it was stated that on the previous day a French boy named JULES SALMOND was brought from Boston under arrest to this City, on a warrant charging him with having, on the 23d of March last, stolen from Joseph SIMOSIN, a fellow countryman, 200 half-eagles and a gold watch valued at $50. The boy was locked up in the Tombs, and was on Saturday brought before Justice CONNOLLY for an examination. The original affidavit made by SIMOSIN against the boy could not be found for some time, and SIMOSIN was requested to make another, which he did. In the meantime the first affidavit was found, and, on comparison, was found to differ materially with the second. This circumstance excited the magistrate's suspicion; SIMOSIN was ordered to step aside, and the boy, JULES, was called forward, and, on being questioned, stated, through an interpreter, that he was born in Nancy, France, and arrived in this City during the past month, having been sent hither by his father to learn the English language. Falling sick during the voyage he gave his friends, $2,442, to the captain of the vessel for safe-keeping. On arriving in town the captain returned the money and advised him to put it in some place. To one of his fellow-passengers, Joseph SIMOSIN—he confided the keeping of $1,100, and then went to Boston. Getting short of money while there, he wrote to SIMOSIN for a remittance of $100. Instead of forwarding the money, SIMOSIN went before a magistrate, and accused him of having stolen 200 half-eagles and a gold watch and (as already stated,) had him arrested and brought here as a criminal.

SIMOSIN was, upon the conclusion of this statement, (sworn to by Salmond,) taken in custody by Sergeant JOURDON. The officer, on going to SIMOSIN's house, (which, by the way, was not where he said he lived,) brought him back to Court. On being searched, $408 in gold and a gold watch worth $50, belonging to Salmond, was on his person. It also appears that, with the remainder of the boy's money, SIMOSIN had purchased a farm in the State of New-Jersey. SIMOSIN was then committed for perjury in default of $2,000 bail.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The ship *Underwriter* arrived at this port on Thursday, after a passage of unusual duration and hardship. On her arrival, nine of her crew, viz: Silas E. Phillips, Joseph Smith, James Kelly, John Richmond, Joseph Gilmor, Charles Lester, Michael Wilkins, William Bloh and Herman Fisher, were arrested on a charge of mutiny and sent from the United States Marshal's Office to Eldridge-street Jail to await an examination. They had been kept in irons a long time on board ship, and when brought ashore presented a sorry plight. Their persons were greatly emaciated, and one would scarcely believe them to be white men, so dirty and black was their appearance from their long confinement. When questioned as to the charges against them, they pleaded in extenuation that the first and third mates had used them so inhumanly that flesh and blood could not endure it. For the slightest offence they stated they were most unmercifully dogged. Besides this, they were deprived of their allowance of water, while four days belonging to the mate received an unlimited supply. One of the crew, named JOHNSON, they further charged, was so severely beaten that he died soon after from the effects. In corroboration of these statements, they exhibited their persons, which were badly bruised and cut. Upon the strength of these statements, warrants were issued for the arrest of William Welch, the first mate, and Thomas Keal, the third mate, the former for brutal chastisement and general cruelty, and the latter for murder. These parties were also taken from the *Underwriter* and committed to the Eldridge-street Jail. All the charges will be examined before Commissioner MORTON during the early part of the present week.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

David Lamb and Alphonso Smith were arrested on Friday night in the Ninth Ward, charged with attempting to utter, at a drug store in Carmine-street, a counterfeit $5 note, purporting to be a genuine issue of the Franklin Bank of Chepachet, Rhode Island. They were held true the bill was counterfeit, whereupon they left and proceeded to a drug store at the corner of Grand and Downing streets, and there passed another note exactly similar. Policemen were called, and they were taken into custody. They were held for examination.

DARING OUTRAGE.

On Saturday afternoon a man, named Chas. Mackey, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with attempting to outrage the person of a married woman, named Wolfum. For the prosecution it was stated that while Mrs. Wolfum was proceeding through Sixteenth street, near the Eighth-avenue, during the forenoon of Saturday, she was seized by Mackey and another man, and dragged into a stable. Mrs. Wolfum, who is about 35 years of age, resisted them bravely. Her cries brought to her aid officers Evans and Daly. One of the ruffians fled and made his escape, but Mackey was arrested. He was committed for examination by Justice FLANDREAU.

HE MARRIED THE GIRL.

A pretty German girl, named Ernestie Erling, appeared before Justice FLANDREAU on Saturday afternoon, and preferred a complaint of seduction against August Tuschwerdt. Her appearance went far to corroborate the charge. The accused was arrested, and after some consultation he agreed to marry the girl. The Magistrate thereupon bound the hasty lovers in the holy bonds of matrimony, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, and dismissed the case.

TRYING TO COME IT.

Sarah Lewis, residing at No. 82 Mulberry-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to extort money from Isaac Jacobs. The accused, it appears, went into the clothing store of the complainant under the pretence of buying some clothes, and after a while charged him with picking her pocket, and threatened to have him arrested unless he gave her $25. Instead of giving her the money he called an officer and had her brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who had her committed to the Tombs.

Miscellaneous.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

John Campbell, who was arrested last week on a charge of robbing a stranger of a sum of money, has been dismissed from arrest, the complaint against him not being sustained.

RUN OVER.

About 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a man named Stephen Poole, aged 60 years, was run over at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, and badly cut in the head, by a runaway horse. The same day, a little fellow, named Patsy McCarty, was knocked down and run over by a vehicle in Broadway. He was severely bruised, and was removed to the City Hospital.

FOUND IN THE STREET.

A man named Michael Rieman was found lying in Roosevelt-street yesterday morning, with a severe cut in the head. He was taken care of by the Fourth Ward Police.

EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.

A camphene lamp exploded at No. 27 Madison-street on Saturday evening, and burned severely one of the inmates of the house, a man named Schwartz.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Saturday morning JOHN COSGROVE arrived in this City from New-Haven, on board of the steamer *Granite State*. Immediately after stepping ashore, he dropped on the pier and died almost instantly of disease of the heart.

VISIT OF INDIANS.

A number of Indian females visited the Mayor's Office on Saturday forenoon. The party consisted of the interpreter,—an intelligent looking Indian, two interesting females of perhaps 16 or 18 summers, three girls of about a dozen years, and a boy of 10. They were dressed in fanciful costume, variegated with stripes and plaid, decorated with jewelry, and wore bloomer straw hats, with feathers and a profusion of ribbons. One of those females, it is said, is descended in a direct line from Logan, the celebrated Indian Chief.

☞ The steamship *Granada* has arrived from Havana, bringing full files of papers. We find nothing in them of special importance.

The Turf.

HARLEM, N. Y., Saturday, April 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper I notice the following report:

Union Course, L. I., trotting, April 10. Match $200; mile heats, to wagons. Owner, names *G. Golding*, received forfeit; C. BROOKS, names *Black Warrior*, paid forfeit.

I wish you would contradict the above, as I did not make any such match, and, consequently, never paid forfeit, as reported above. The parties using my name did so without authority from me, and, therefore, imposed upon the public.

CHARLES BROOKS.

Little Paul, and other stories, by LIZZIE AMORY, is a pleasant work of fiction for young people. The tales are original, intelligible and instructive. (Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & Co.)

NEW-JERSEY.

Shad.

North River shad are now caught opposite Jersey City and in the Bay, plentifully, and are selling in market from 20 to 30 cents each.

Verdict in the Case of McIntosh.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of WM. MCINTOSH, found dead on Thursday, in Jersey City, found a verdict of "Death, caused by a fit of apoplexy, occasioned by intemperance; and further, it was more immediately caused by the liquor given him while intoxicated—and we hereby censure the men who sold him the liquor." EDWARD BARTON, who slept with him in the store on the night that he died, and was arrested on suspicion, has been discharged, nothing appearing to show blame on his part.

Literary Items.

Miss BREMER writes that her new work "Hertha," will not be ready for publication until about the 1st of May. The American edition will be issued simultaneously with the English and Swedish editions.

Bibles printed in China will shortly reach Amoy, in the neighborhood of which they will be prudently disposed of by two native colporteurs employed by the Glasgow Bible Society.

By request of the Synod of Illinois, Rev. Dr. BURGESS, the oldest minister of the Synod, is now engaged in writing a history of the Presbyterian Church in that State.

In 1854, there were printed in Russia 861 works in Russian, and 481 in foreign languages. There are 95 printing offices; 45 of them in St. Petersburg.

Dr. DEWEY is lecturing in New-Orleans. Mr. THACKERAY is now in New-York, and is invited to lecture upon the "Humorist" in Philadelphia.

LAMARTINE will presently be delivered of a new volume of Lyrics; also, VICTOR HUGO of his *Contemplations*.

HEPWORTH DIXON, the biographer of WILLIAM PENN, has a life of ROBERT BLAKE in hand.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. will soon publish a new life of REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON.

The English translation of HEINRICH HEINE's *Book of Song* is nearly ready.

ARAGO's Scientific Biographies are to be translated into English.

Medical.

BRAITHWAITE's *Retrospect*, a semi-annual journal published in London, of the very best authority, said in its last number:

"We must here take the liberty of saying that few things have pleased us more than, in the course of our reading lately, to find [illegible] improvement in the periodical literature of our transatlantic cousins. The American journals which we have read lately abound in the most valuable and original articles, and shew the rapid strides which our friends are taking to compete with the mother country. We need only add, they have our best wishes; we watch their progress with the greatest interest."

They raise finer donkeys in England, we suspect, than anywhere else. The following which is an extract from the proceedings of the British Parliament proves it; where else could a Doctor utter such simplicity?

"Dr. MACNEILL described the bill as one for legalizing murder, and hoped it would be withdrawn altogether. He was prepared to prove that since the introduction of vaccination cow-pox had increased rather than diminished. The reason was, that formerly people avoided the disease wherever they could, thinking themselves secure, they unhesitatingly entered places where they could hardly fail to be infected. At one time all weak children were thrown into the Ganges, and in other parts of the world the maimed were suffocated. Vaccination bills served the same purpose in another way. Their object was to legalize the murder of a certain number of persons in order to save the lives of the rest of the community."

On Saturday, a petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by [illegible] and others, for an act of incorporation as the Homœopathic Medical Society of Massachusetts; and also one by JOHN H. WILKINS and others, for an act of incorporation as Homœopathic Medical Dispensary.

Acts Passed by the Legislature—Continued.

142. For the relief of ROYAL C. MOORE, THEODORE HOWES and JOHN WHITEMORE, Commissioners for the improvement of the Big Chazy River.

143. Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

150. Relative to public health and quarantine, and regulations in the nature of quarantine at the port of New-York and to the Marine Hospital.

151. Appointing a clerk to take testimony, &c., in the County of Kings County.

152. Making an appropriation to pay the award made in pursuance of the provisions of chapter sixty-four of the laws of 1852.

153. For the relief of the Elmira Female College.

154. To provide for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal.

155. Making appropriations for the Canal debt and the maintenance, management and construction of the canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the canals.

156. To provide for the deficiency in the fund appropriated for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1856.

Cotton Superseded by Silk.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Atlas* says:

"We hail with delight the announcement that a secret has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. This secret, it appears, one day having nothing else to do, began to think which is wonderful for a woman, says ALEXANDER KARR that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there was but one description of vegetable matter, that of the mulberry tree, fitted for that creature's food, therefore the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at once the chemist set about ("What! eating mulberries!" interrupted the gamin Prince NAPOLEON, when the story was told at the Tuileries. He was rebuked by a regal *sapristi*, and the story went on)—the chemist set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of manufacture, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it far superior to the finest *foulard* hitherto made. The price of the silk is five francs a pound when spun, being one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. This new method of procuring silk will at once be adopted in all countries, as the mulberry can be grown in any country, and requires scarcely any culture. The cultivation of this new branch of industry will do away entirely with that of cotton, so that slavery will have a natural cause of abandonment in the United States, little anticipated at the beginning of the century."

☞ A SHOCKING MURDER.—For a day or two past a rumor has prevailed in the city that a Mr. BURDEN, living in Newburgh, Greene County, in this State, had been murdered. The rumor proves to be correct. By a letter written from Greene, dated 30th ult., we learn that on the night of the 28th ult. some person unknown threw a stone through a glass window at Mr. BURDEN while sitting in his bedroom. The damaged glass was not repaired during the following day, Thursday; and at night, after Mr. B. had retired to bed, and while Mrs. B. and the children were in an adjoining room, a gun was thrust through the aperture in the window and discharged, the contents lodging in the head of Mr. B. and "blowing it into fragments." Although the report of the gun was heard, and its result immediately ascertained, the efforts to secure the perpetrator of the deed were unsuccessful.—*Mobile Tribune, April 5.*

The Maple Sugar Season.

The present is the season for the manufacture of maple sugar, in all the Northern and Eastern States. The amount of maple sugar yearly made in the United States, at the time the last census was taken, was 34,526,964 pounds. At twelve cents a pound the crop would amount to $4,143,235. The product should be increased to from $100,000 to $200,000 worth of maple sugar every year. New-York produces much the largest quantity of any of the States, its produce being 16,061,466 lbs.; Pennsylvania produces 4,340,261 lbs. annually; Ohio, 4,256,000; Indiana, 1,221,642; Pennsylvania, 2,353,705; Michigan, 2,439,794; New-Hampshire, 1,364,803; Virginia, 1,261,766. The three States furnish the most of the crop. All the other Southern States are placed at from 100 to 500 lbs. each. South Carolina, with its low latitude and low lands, yields 200 lbs. annually, while Rhode Island produces 18 lbs. Vermont, in proportion to its population and territory, produces the largest amount, an amount three times great, or than that of all the rest of New-England. About this time a large article is usually offered for sale, reminding one of the best paper, and though a cheap, is really a very pleasant article for eating, and commands a ready sale when pressed. The genuine article usually wholesales from 11 to 14 cents a pound. The present season promises well for an abundant yield.

FROM EUROPE BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Unsatisfactory Aspect of the Paris Conference.

Refusal of Turkey to Receive the Proceedings.

THE TERMS OF THE EXPECTED TREATY.

Two British Steamers Sent in Search of the Pacific.

The Trouble Between England and the United States.

MORE ABOUT THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

FRIGHTFUL ASSASSINATIONS IN PARMA.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER—COTTON STEADY.

Consols 92 ¼@.

By the United States Mail Steamship Washington, Capt. CAVERLY, with the Correspondence of the European mails, we receive London and Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

The Royal Mail steamer *Arabia* had arrived, and the *Canada* was expected to sail from Liverpool with the next mails for America, on the 30th ult.

The British Admiralty have, in consequence of an appeal addressed to them through the Press, decided upon sending two steamers in search of the missing mail steamship *Pacific*. The vessels chosen are the *Desperate* and *Hecate*, and were [illegible] and were to be published.

The probabilities of peace have, since our last intelligence from England, received a check. It was found during the conference of the Plenipotentiaries for some days. At one meeting of the 3d ult., words [illegible] but, according to the Times correspondent, [illegible] by the 3d, but provide, that the Plenipotentiaries should be assembled as near as possible on that day. The probability, however, of the [illegible] ranged, although it is said positively [illegible] they were assured. The same satisfactory [illegible] cause to be a thousand pretenses by the Plenipotentiaries to be absent to dinner at the Tuileries, [illegible] of Peace on the same evening and the [illegible] notice as if Peace had been a party on the [illegible] throughout; as if she had accepted all the conditions involved in it, had [illegible] and had declared that the world [illegible] quietude. It is also said that [illegible] ala in these protestations. Another [illegible] Conference was [illegible] transpired with respect to the [illegible] erations. Nothing was [illegible] differences of the Previous meeting, but it is asserted that the signing of the Treaty of Peace was daily expected. The opinion also [illegible] would ultimately receive their [illegible] gress was greatly believed. A [illegible] lin speaks satisfactorily of the [illegible] states that Austria, while [illegible] Western Powers, is detached by [illegible].

Accounts from the Crimea state, that the Allies have commenced the demolition of the [illegible] will round Sebastopol.

ISMAIL PASHA was said to be [illegible] of Anatolia. Gen. MUSTAPHA [illegible] Bessarabia by way of the Caucasus and [illegible].

Intelligence from Turin states that [illegible] of Parma and the surrounding [illegible] had been under a state of siege, which [illegible] proved attempts of assassination. The [illegible] War Department had been [illegible] while walking with another [illegible] ment had become greatly alarmed at [illegible] rain, which was said to be spreading all over the Continent.

The Times correspondent, writing [illegible] says: The war party still [illegible] negotiations may break down. It [illegible] to make concessions, but it ought not [illegible] They doubtless consider that their [illegible] enough for honor and glory, and to [illegible] verses of 1812. Moreover, they [illegible] Englishmen are; and their [illegible] they may show it to be was more [illegible] said. Kinburn and Sweaborg [illegible] ranks. The mortality in the Baltic [illegible] tively asserted to be 150 a day, and [illegible].

Mr. BUCHANAN, Ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, will leave England for New-York by the *Arago*, which sails from Southampton on the 9th April. Mr. BUCHANAN, accompanied by Gen. CAMPBELL, American Consul for Liverpool, and Col. J. B. CROSBY, American Consul for Southampton, left London on the 30th ult., for Folkestone and Boulogne, for Paris, where it was his intention to pass a few days before visiting the Emperor previous to his departure for the United States.

Sir BYAM PARKIN, Chief Justice of the newly formed Province in the East Indies, died at Devonport on the 29th ult.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER died at Malta on the 29th March. This officer had [illegible] since the close of his administration of public affairs in [illegible] and Africa.

The Czar, it is said, will [illegible] Emperor of Russia, and [illegible] coronation of Prince, and [illegible] a magnificent [illegible] in which he will [illegible] and the [illegible] his Government.

The Czar has given [illegible] to a company of Odessa to establish a [illegible] Sea of Azoff. This is the first [illegible] of Russia to [illegible] regards commercial affairs.

It is a remarkable [illegible] that on the occasion of the [illegible] sumptuous [illegible] Prince Jerome [illegible] and Prince Louis Lucien [illegible] were not present, both in consequence of other [illegible] unable to dine. The absence of the [illegible] Prince. It is owing to these circumstances [illegible] only two witnesses, instead of four, [illegible] the programme of the ceremonial observed on [illegible] occasion.

A *Te Deum* was chanted on the 30th ult. in [illegible] Dame, as in all the cathedrals of France, in [illegible] giving for the Emperor's delivery. [illegible] and other public functionaries were present in full form. The Emperor was not present, nor the Diplomatic Corps.

It is announced that the state of the Empress' health is so favorable as not to require any further issue of bulletins.

Prince JEROME's improvement is going on without interruption.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Paris Conferences.

THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE CONGRESS—UNSATISFACTORY TERMINATION.

PARIS (March 29) Correspondence of the London *Times*.

It was confidently reported yesterday, and with every appearance of truth, that the Plenipotentiaries of Congress were last night to be summoned to a seventh session. It was even affirmed that the treaty of peace would be signed at the same time, or at least that the latter might be able to announce to the assembled [illegible] that the [illegible] was [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] Powers. The [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Powers, and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Powers, and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Powers, and

NEW-YORK CITY.

Everything in and around the Navy Yard goes on with activity. The overhauling of the Roanoke has commenced. Most of her machinery is now taken out, and workmen are employed in taking her main bottom to pieces, with a view to a thorough discussion of their condition. The carpenters are also at work upon her hull, taking out the rotten and damaged planks and replacing them with sound ones.

The repairing of the Niagara, also, progresses with rapidity. It is confidently expected that the vessel will be in the river by this day week.

Mr. Hall, of Hallowell & Hall, Blank & Co.'s, to the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the various reports published of the robbery of our store many mistakes were made which are too trivial to notice, except in the account you gave.

We have five clerks always sleeping in the store, and prohibit no intoxicating drinks to be used under any circumstances; and, on this occasion, no one partook of the wine, but one person, who sipped slightly and immediately spit it out, remarking it was sour.

Our porter, Mr. Slaven Johnson, whom your reporter makes to appear "helped himself pretty freely" did not, and never does, use any intoxicating beverage. He feels deeply this inadvertent slur on his character for sobriety, and we respect and sympathize with the annoyance he has been subjected to in this matter, which is greater than you could well imagine. Mr. Johnson has been twenty-five years in our employ, and we would trust him to any extent.

Gen. W. Hayden never slept in the store with our permission or knowledge. One of the clerks recently asked leave of absence for a night, proposing Hayden or a substitute to watch, but we peremptorily refused. This same clerk, notwithstanding, has subsequently allowed him to sleep in the store, without telling the others of our orders against it or informing them of his intention to do so. We have discharged him for his neglect. HALL, BLANK & CO.,

No. 347 Broadway, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Arrest of a Fugitive Ship-Master in the State of Maine.

On Saturday, Dr. Arguelos, one of the Deputies of United States Marshal Hillyer, returned after a fast pursuit of Capt. Gaceas B. Austin, of the ship Calcutter, who was complained of by one of his crew for assault with a dangerous weapon. A warrant was issued about three weeks ago, and the officers skipped his stern, and scudded before the wind away down East. Dr. Arguelos, who is a sort of "skipper" himself, gave chase, and after a hard run, overhauled the Captain and brought him back on Saturday. An examination will be had in a few days.

Mechanics' Club—American Institute.

At the usual meeting last evening, Mr. Lehman, of Malone County, New-York, exhibited the model machine, and explained the process of polishing glass, and similar materials by means of Recipient of patents. Mr. Thomas Goswin exhibited some specimens of incrustation, nearly an inch in thickness, taken from the boiler of the steamship Manhattan.

The subject of the evening was then taken up, namely, the use of iron in the construction of buildings.

Mr. Joel W. Thompson, acting for Mr. Bogardus, the architect, read a paper illustrative of the advantages and disadvantages of construction of iron buildings, of which many splendid specimens have been recently erected in New-York. Such buildings combine unequalled strength and durability, but, unaided by devices and measures whilst they are in the course of construction, secure against danger from fire, lightning, or an imperfect foundation.

Such buildings may be erected with extraordinary facility at very common. No plumb is needed, no square, no level. As fast as the pieces are handed they may be adjusted by the most ignorant workmen. Wedges, screws and chains, are all ignored. They are the subsequent inventions of interested inventors in order to evade the patent, and to render the blunderers or less apparent their imperfect and unstable joints. Cast-iron houses do not bar their owners with the cost and trouble of repairs incident to other buildings. Though cast-iron is not without its liability, the disappearance of its pieces, throughout the interest range, exerts comparatively little apprehensive effect. Besides which, they are perfectly safe in thunder storms, driving rain and hoarse and needing no lightning-rods.

The lecturer said he had already outlived all the houses in America; and all the buildings on the face of the earth that were ever erected been iron, houses destitute more durable than the generations of mankind.

Mr. Pell contributed that the originality accorded to Sir James Bateman was in truth due to Mr. Bogardus, who was now sending his houses and fronts to all parts of the world. Mr. Pell recited passages from a pamphlet in reference to "Dyott's Patent" and also several testimonials from various cities of the Union but it contains nothing as to the value of the general principle which is not noticed in the paper of Mr. Bogardus.

Mr. Mapes reviewed the whole subject. A man who has good stone and lime on his estate would be silly to send for iron to build a barn.

Iron certainly has the power of resisting tension, or a cross strain better than other things. If we have a wooden post to support where stone is cheap, the substitution of iron is foolish.

The tendency of iron building thus far has been to deteriorate the architecture. The use of iron in such is like the use of wood in heavy blocks; to build iron in arches is an imitation of the use of other proper material, and, therefore, a violation of taste and propriety. Ruskin speaks of ornament "bought by the yard, and cut upon a building." On this subject the speaker made some just remarks.

American Medical Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a delegate from a medical institution to the American Medical Association meeting on the 6th of May in Detroit I should be glad to inquire through your valuable journal, of the money-making railway and steamboat companies, whether they are willing to reduce the fare of the delegates and members, in consideration of our aim to benefit the medical science, and by it the public at large, and also in regard to the claim many among us have upon the companies on account of the gratuitous services rendered by physicians on the occasional if not frequent railway and steamboat accidents?

Your obedient servant, T. G.

Wortabet's Lectures.

The Young Men's Christian Association met very numerously Friday night in Hope Chapel to listen to the first of a series of lectures on "Syria, its former greatness, its fall, and present condition," delivered by Gregory Wortabet, a native Syrian, though speaking English fluently. The lecturer is a really eloquent speaker, has a most distinct delivery, and commands the attention. We predict for the rest of the course an audience even more crowded and attentive than that of Friday evening.

Our Sportsmen are enjoying themselves in the country just now. Game is quite plenty in New-Jersey, we understand, and those who are fond of shooting are living an ideal meat out there. Many of our citizens, unable to resist the temptation, are deserting their business, brisk as it is just now, to take "a day's shooting" over the river.

The United States District and Circuit Court rooms, in the new City Hall, have just been newly fitted up—repainted, recarpeted, and recarpentered. It improves their appearance and comfort vastly, for they needed it sadly. Why will not the local authorities emulate the Federal example, and rejuvenate the apartments in which the State and City tribunals distribute justice?

The whole number of interments in Greenwood since it was laid out in 1846, was 47,232, up to April 5, 1856. The first interment was the body of Miss Susan Hannah, which was removed from New-York Sept. 8, 1840. The first funeral was over the body of Thomas M. Mellen, Sept. 10, 1840. The number of interments since Sept. 28, 1854, have been 10,001.

Messrs. Fraser & Murfey, of the Fulton Iron Works, have completed, ready to go in the ship, the two engines and four boilers for the new United States steam propeller Niagara. The probable weight of her machinery will be 700 tons. They have under way the engine and boilers for the new steamship Globe, launched a few days back; size of cylinder 60 inches diameter, 9 feet stroke, with 8 boilers, duplicate machinery, &c.

A plan for cooking without fire is described in a scientific paper. The invention is a combination of the cooking dishes, placed one above another, the bottom of one vessel fitting on the top part of the dish below. In the lower dish of all a small quantity of quick lime is placed, and then, by means of a tube, cold water is introduced upon the lime. Chemical action generates intense heat, whereby the articles on the dishes are quickly cooked, ready for the table.

Nearly $1,000 have been added to the church building fund for Kansas during the past week. About $100 is from the Broadway Tabernacle Church, additional to $300 before subscribed by members of that church; nearly $700 is from churches in New-Haven; the balance from other sources. $5,000 more will complete the fund, and $20,000 more will warrant the trustees in making distribution.

The Chapel of the Five Points Mission, built of the old Bowery Theatre, has lately undergone an entire remodeling. The style of painting is peculiar, the walls being painted in imitation of the finest marble, and the ceiling in fresco. The chapel is 70 feet by 40, and 30 feet high, and the whole presents a unique, pretty appearance. It will seat about 600 persons.

The registration books issued in Scotland in 1855, required every woman to swear that she was pregnant at the birth of her own child!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

Supreme Court—Nos. 45, 46, 48, 58 to 67, 221, 69 to 72.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. 202, 204, 104, 275, 214, 206, 72, 216, 224 to 230.

Superior Court—Nos. 159, 166, 210, 220, 224, 234, 239, 243, 268, 272, 274, 276 to 280, 282, 284, 286, 287 to 301, 303, 306 to 309, 310 to 312, 315 to 324, 172.

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 12, 152, 254, 255, 257, 442, 460 to 466, 468 to 480, 482. Part II.—Nos. 220, 226, 227, 228, 232, 236, 238, 239, 241, 91, 93, 195, 270, 42, 422, 426.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Isaac Vradenburgh vs. *James B. Cook et al.*—Answer to be stricken out. Order accordingly.

Geo. Sparrow vs. *Peter V. Hostal.*—Order discharged.

Before Judge Davies.

Wm. H. Sisson vs. *American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.*—Demurrer overruled with costs Defendants have leave to answer, &c.

Florence Smithson, by, &c. vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer Costs to abide events.

Annie Stewart, by, &c. vs. *James D. Stewart.*—Judgment of divorce from bed and board, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Sloan.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

Edmund Griffin vs. *Curtis Judson et al.*—This is known as the New-York Hotel case. A statement of the principal allegations in the complaint, and the questions depending thereon, appeared in the Times of Jan. 26, at which time it was argued.

The plaintiff is Receiver of Judson, against whom he obtained judgment in the Superior Court for $11,041 97, execution on which was returned unsatisfied.

He alleges that his debtor, who was a joint lessee of the New-York Hotel with Cranston, a defendant, executed to him an assignment of his whole interest in the said property of defrauding his creditors, and with the understanding that, when relieved from the pressure of their claims, he should be reinstated in his full rights and interests.

The defendant Cranston denies that this assignment was of a fraudulent character, averring that it was made in consideration of his assumption of certain debts, partly on account of the partnership and partly on Judson's individual liabilities, which amounted to more than the value of Judson's interest in the lease, furniture, &c., of the hotel—to so much more, that the surplus was covered by a mortgage on the furniture of the Brevoort House, estimated at $25,000; executed by Judson to Cranston.

Upon the nature of these assignments the case turned. For, unless they were cancelled, the plaintiff had no rights in respect to the property in question.

Judge Sanford granted all the prayers of the complaint, as appears from the conclusion of his opinion subjoined:

"The sale to Cranston must be set aside as void; and also the mortgage and agreement for services. There must be a reference to take or state the account of the partnership up to and including the 5th of December, 1854. A receiver must be appointed, and plaintiff must have judgment for his debt out of any surplus which may be found to belong to said Judson."

Reuben Fox, Jr. vs. *James Gordon.*—Warrant discharged without costs. defendant to stipulate to bring an action against plaintiff.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Courtney vs. *Bailey, et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Pollion, Jr. vs *Kenney*—Motion denied, costs of motion, $10, to abide event of suit.

Contested Will Cases.

SURROGATE COURT—April 11.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of proving the Will of Benjamin Stagg.—Petition filed Nov. 27, 1855. Jonathan Miller appeared in behalf of the will, and Richard Goodwin in opposition. Deceased's estate amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars, left by Will, in the main to his nephew; and contested on the ground of alleged incapacity on the part of the testator, and undue influence. This case has been pending about a month; a final hearing was ordered.

Isaac Stevenson.—Held that where a legacy is given to a minor in lieu of dower, it carries interest from the death of the testator. Held, also, that the widow is entitled to the use of the deceased husband's principal dwelling, and to sustenance out of his estate for forty days after his decease, notwithstanding the estate may be insolvent.

Estate of William Dubois.—The testator was a member of the firm of Dubois & Co., and this is an application by one of said partnership creditors to compel the payment of his claim out of the individual estate of the deceased partner. The petition states that before Dubois died the firm was in difficulty, borrowing money and renewing notes, and it is not believed that there are any partnership assets. The executors, on the other hand, contend that the creditor must first recover judgment against the survivors of partner, and show a failure to collect his debt on execution, before he can reach the estate of the deceased partner.

Decision.—The rule is well settled (Dayton's Surrogate, 292, 3 Denio, 577) in this State that the executors or administrators of a deceased member of a firm cannot be sued for a partnership debt during the lifetime of the surviving partner or some other ground of special relief be shown. (Voorhies vs. Earle, 2 Abott's Pr. Reports, 43.) The ground of this doctrine is that the obligation is joint, and not joint and several, and as the remedy at law continues against the surviving partner, the creditor is bound to resort to his legal remedy against him unless there is a necessity for compelling him into a Court of Equity for relief against the estate of the deceased partner. Late cases in England have adopted a different rule, but the highest tribunal in this State has unanimously declared the law as stated. In Lawrence vs. The Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House. (1 Denio, 577,) the Court for the Correction of Errors affirmed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor, and it was adjudged that a "creditor of a copartnership firm, on the death of one of its members, cannot sustain a bill against the representatives of the deceased and the surviving members, or against such representatives alone, without averring and proving that such surviving partners are insolvent." Doubtless the creditor of a deceased person is to be held to strict legal rules in bringing his claim into this Court for payment; that is, according to the established principles of equity, he will not be debarred his rights by any mere technicality. I understand, however, the doctrine held by our courts on this subject of the liability of the representatives of a deceased partner to be one of substance and not of naked form. The obligations of the firm are against the surviving partners. Some reason, therefore, should be shown for disturbing the usual course of the law. The surviving partners have the control of all the assets of the firm, and are in the first instance bound to pay the debts. It is not enough to say the firm was insolvent; for still sufficient may have been realized to pay a dividend, and if so, the individual property of the members ought not to be liable until the joint assets have been applied. Even if no property existed, belonging to the firm, at the death of the deceased partner, there is no reason why the creditor should proceed in his claim against the representatives of the deceased, in preference to suing the surviving members—but, on the contrary, it would seem far more appropriate to pursue those who are conversant with the business of the partnership, than those who are necessarily in errant of them. The law gives the creditor an undoubted remedy against the surviving partner, and why should he be permitted, in the mere exercise of arbitrary choice, to decline that course? Notwithstanding there are no partnership assets, it still may be that, on an adjustment of the accounts of the partners, the survivors would be bound to discharge all the firm debts. The insolvency of the partnership is not, therefore, a sufficient excuse for departing from the rule at law; the insolvency of the surviving partner may be, but that is not alleged, although the applicant has procured the affidavit of the partner as to the insolvency of the firm. I must, therefore, deny the present application.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

ASSAULT DE LUNATICO,

Francis H. Saltus vs. *Wm. E. Smith.*—This was an action of assault and battery, in which the damages were laid at $5,000. It appeared that the defendant is the son of a wealthy family in this City, but of late is believed to be insane. In the month of May, 1855, he assaulted the plaintiff in the streets with a cane said to be loaded—and a fight ensued, which was stopped by the Police, who took both parties before Justice Clark, who then acted as Police Justice at the Jefferson Market Court. After hearing the facts the Justice came to the conclusion that the defendant was laboring under such a hallucination of mind at the time as not to be accountable for his actions, and dismissed the charge. The same defence was interposed to the recovery of damages in this action, with the addition of a counter charge of assault on the person of the defendant. Several members of the family testified that the defendant was subject to fits of insanity, and Dr. Valentine Mott confirmed them, he having had the defendant under his care professionally, for several years. Ex-Justice Clark also testified to the mental condition of the defendant when he was before him on this complaint. The case closed here and was adjourned to Monday, when counsel will sum up, as the plaintiff contends that even admitting the defence to be made out, an insane man is liable for any damage—peculiarly—which results from his acts to a third party. It is only as a moral agent that the law does not hold him to be responsible. The point is a nice one.

Before Judge Daly.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT—WHO PAYS?

George Hutson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an old suit, which has been long before the Courts, and must in the end cost the tax-payers of this City nearly $10,000. About six years ago, some of the wise men of this City cut a hole through Franklin-street. The plaintiff in this suit was going home from a German ball, in his uniform, as a Colonel of some Regiment of Militia, and the coach fell in the hole, breaking his arm, and damaging his uniform, and also injuring his wife, who was also in the coach. He brought two suits against the City—one in the Superior Court, where he lately recovered $5,000. The Corporation lawyers carried the case to the Court of Appeals, more anon—where the verdict was confirmed; the second cause was brought in this Court, and hung up until the decision of the Court of Appeals was obtained, and yesterday resulted in a verdict of $2,000 more for the people to pay, and cost.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH A WRONG TO WOMAN.

Nathan and Daily Payne vs. *Anson Fitzpatrick.* This was an action for large bonds on the person of Mrs. Dolly Fitz, by the defendant, who is a dealer in crockery. It appeared that Mrs. Dolly went to defendant's shop and bought sundry articles of delf, for which she paid, and then the crockery man asked her if she did not intend to pay him for the dirt cups she had in her pocket? She denied the imputation, but permitted it was said, her person to be searched, and for this breach of good manners this action was brought to recover a compensation of $5,000. The Judge said that if the Jury believed that permission was given to search by the plaintiff, a verdict must be rendered for the defendant. That was a question of fact for the Jury. Verdict for plaintiff six cents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Carpenter vs. *Frederick Boger.*—Motion to compel production of witness granted.

Hoffman vs. *Hoffman et al.*—Motion to dismiss complaint denied, with $10 costs.

Brown vs. *Clark* vs. *Smith*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with liberty to defendant to plead within twenty days, and to pay the costs.

Francis Kushner vs. *John Orser, Sheriff, &c.*—Motion to set aside execution in the Queen Debtor and the costs of this motion, with $10 costs.

Edward Lindsay vs. *Same*—Motion to dismiss injunction granted with $10 costs.

Joseph F. Curtiss vs. *T. Gurney*—Motion to set aside and vacate order of arrest denied.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that "hereafter, when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife further than the property received through the wife will satisfy, and that the property received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are extremely scarce and quiet, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots. 9 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, only 91 bbls. of all kinds.

COFFEE—Remains quiet and heavy, with sales of only small lots of Java, Laguayra, and Rio, within our previous range. The stock of Rio is now about 37,000 bags.

COTTON—The market continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of about 2,000 bales, here and in transitu. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is quite dull and unsettled. Holders are pressing their supplies upon buyers, and to induce these to purchase, they offer to accept prices 12½¢ @25¢. 9 bbl. under yesterday's quotations. The demand, however, is restricted, as free arrivals from Albany are now looked for, which it is thought cannot fail to add much to the available stock here, or to influence the market favorably for those wanting to secure supplies. The sales since our last embrace only about 6,200 bbls in lots, closing mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50	@ 6 25
Ordinary State	6 12½	@ 6 25
Straight State	6 25	@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 40	@ 7 00
Common to good Michigan	6 25	@ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 37½	@ 6 75
Common to Good Ohio	6 37½	@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 62½	@ 7 00
Fancy Ohio	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Michigan	6 75	@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 87½	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	6 87½	@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 75
Extra Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Canadian is in stock, and sold at reduced prices—the sales since our last having been confined to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $6 50@$7 9 bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid. The sales since our last amount to 2,350 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $6@$6 50 for Mixed; $6 50@$7 for Extra, to Antigua; $6@$6 for Fine and Superfine, 9 bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $4 31½ for Jersey and $4 68¾@$4 75 for Brandywine. 9 bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.		

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of 1,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $3 87½@$4 25; and 3,000 boxes do. Orange at $3 75@$4 50¢.

GRAIN—Wheat remains about the same. Sales having transpired since our last of only about 5,000 bushels, including good Southern White at $1 45; and Common do. Red at $1 39 9 bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 10,000 bushels, mostly Northern, to arrive in a few days, at about $1 9 bushel. Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is in fair request and in moderate request at steady prices for desirable parcels. The sales since our last consist of about 50,000 bushels at 68¢ @66¢, for mixed Southern; 68¢@66¢, for Jersey Yellow; and 66¢@66¢, for Southern Yellow and White, 9 bushel.

HAY—200 bales River changed hands at $1@$1 87½ 9 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull informs us that the receipts this week have been very liberal, comprising a large number from domestic ports, many of which were consigned to dealers. There is less animation manifested during the latter part of the week—the large arrivals and extreme high prices having had a tendency to check it. Buyers and importers are firm in their views, as the high cost of the receipts in South American ports leave but little margin for profit, even at present prices. The imports for the week amount to 20,618, as follows: 14,918 Orinoco; 9 *Sisementhal*; 2,710 Rio Grande, 9 *Windermere*; 1,287 Buenos Ayres; 9 *Virginia*; 1,376 Maracaibo; 9 *Addy Swift*; and 1,260 *Rattler*; 3,140 Vera Cruz. 9 *Wild Rose* and *Gem Jean*; 3,178 Rio Hacha, 9 *Ritchie*; 150 Curaçoa, 9 *Venus*; and 1,581 from West Indies, making a total of 42,883 from foreign ports, and 27,455 coastwise. Sales are: 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 31¼ lbs. at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres from the Thomaston, 30½ lbs. at 27c., cash less 5 9 cent., rejecting water damaged; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, Calf Skins, 7 lbs. at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,160 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs. at 26½c., 4 months, usual selection; 750 dry Rio Grande, (in bond for Canada,) 21¾ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 11,000 dry Curaçoa, 20 lbs. at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 dry salted Orinoco, 30 lbs. at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry salted Maracaibo, 27½ lbs. at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,444 dry Porto Cabello, 23½ lbs. at 23c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello, (coarse cow,) 23 lbs. at 20c., cash less 5 9 cent., rejecting water damaged; 2,000 dry Carthagena, 16 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,000 dry salted Porto Rico, 27 lbs. at 24½c. rejecting water damaged; 200 dry salted Mobile, 30 lbs. at 17c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,400 dry Southern, 25 lbs. cash, rejecting water damaged; 800 dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2,400 green salted New-Orleans, 54 lbs. at 10c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 200 green salted Western, 65 lbs., at 10c. 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,000 green salted Buenos Ayres, 48 lbs., at 15½c. cash less 4 9 cent; 239 green salted Florida, 45 lbs., at 14c., cash less 4 9 cent.; 855 green salted Rio Grande Horse, at 6½c., 6 months; 1,000 salted Buenos Ayres Hides at 23c., cash less 5 9 cent., rejecting water damaged; 1,000 dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2,400 green salted New-Orleans, 54 lbs. at 10c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 200 green salted Western, 65 lbs., at 10c. 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,026

The News from Europe.

The aspect of the Peace question—as presented by the news published in this morning's papers, and received yesterday by the *Washington*—is not as favorable as we had been led to anticipate. Not that there is any probability of the Paris Congress breaking up without attaining the end for which it assembled; but it is painfully clear that there are serious obstacles which prevent, for the moment, the ratification of a treaty and the reëstablishment of Peace. One difficulty is supposed to refer to the admission of Prussia to the Congress. That Power demands, as her right, participation in the Conference on an equal footing with the Allies; but as this the latter, Austria included, are said to be decidedly opposed. This is the cause for the delay in concluding the negotiations given by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*; but whether it is the true one, or whether there are others of a more serious nature, are questions which, as yet, it is impossible to answer, as the proceedings of the Congress are still kept profoundly secret. All we know positively is, that the twelfth sitting has been held, and that the public, who looked for the ratification of a treaty before then, has been disappointed. The Paris *Siècle*, in an article on the negotiations, supposed to be semi-official, declares the arrival of the long-expected treaty. They are alleged to be: The neutralization of the Black Sea; Sebastopol not to be rebuilt; Nicolaieff to be made a mere commercial port; the exclusive Russian protectorate over the Principalities to be abolished; a collective garrison of Roumanian troops to secure the free navigation of the Danube; and the rectifying of the Prüth boundary by a slice of Russian soldier to be deemed a mere trifle. These points are doubtless in the main correct. But there are others yet to be discussed and settled. One of the most difficult is the internal organization of the Danubian Principalities. The scheme proposed in the Congress was to unite them, but to this the Porte objects, and protests against its domestic affairs being brought up at all in the conference. Hence, it may be inferred, that the Turkish plenipotentiary will not accede to any treaty on conditions or which are, to a certain extent, diametrically opposed to the wishes of the Government, and, as if to complicate still further the negotiations, it appears that the people of the Provinces do not coincide with the views of the Porte, or with those of the Western Powers. The Moldavians seek to enjoy greater independence of Turkey, and, at the same time, protest against their country being subjected to the protectorate of Europe. Taking all these things into consideration, it is probable that the organization of the Principalities will not be included in the treaty, but will form a subject for future discussion and settlement.

American affairs are again commented upon at some length in the London papers. We have transformed, two articles, one from the *Times* and the other from the *Chronicle*, to our columns, but the subject has been so fully canvassed in all its bearings, that it would be difficult indeed to elicit any new fact or argument. The *Times*, like a lawyer in a bad case, takes up Mr. Marcy's last dispatch on the enlistment question and looks out for flaws. As a piece of special pleading the article may be a good one, but as to its facts they are as erroneous as ever—still keeping on the string that the whole embarrassment was got up by President Pierce as an electioneering ruse. The remarks of the *Chronicle* are worthy of attention. That journal, we are happy to see, now candidly admits, after reading the correspondence, that the conduct of Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan in the negotiating matters has been such as to enable the people of England to express their satisfaction of the conduct of their ambassadors to conceal their embarrassment at their failure. There can be little doubt that in all the material points of the controversy, the people of England entirely coincide with us, and are ready to admit the justice of the stand taken by our Administration on the enlistment as well as on the Central American Question.

The British Government, with a promptness which will be appreciated by our people, has dispatched, it will be seen, two vessels in search of the missing steamship *Pacific*. We have given elsewhere all that pertains to this act of international courtesy, which was induced undoubtedly under the supposition that there is still a chance for the *Pacific's* safety.

We receive but little miscellaneous news by the arrival. Assassinations are reported to have taken place in Parma on such a scale that the Supreme authority has deemed it advisable to place that city under martial law.

Mr. Dodsworth, Ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, was shortly to take his departure from Southampton in the steamship *Arago*.

The Missing Steamer.

A slight gleam of hope for the long missing *Pacific* has been created by intelligence brought by the *Washington* yesterday. Not that there has been any reports of her having been seen, but ships arriving here having encountered a succession of westerly gales during the latter part of January, make it very certain that, if the *Pacific* had met with any accident which deranged her machinery, it would be quite impossible with her inadequate rig for sailing to have made any progress

either east or west, if she had been disabled in the neighborhood of the Newfoundland Banks. So probable was this supposition considered in England, that the Government, with a noble generosity that will cause a thrill of grateful satisfaction in the heart of every American, has dispatched two efficient steamships to cruise in search of the long-missing ship. Whether the search be attended with success or not, the generous effort to rescue our countrymen will not be forgotten. The *Dauntless* and the *Terrible* are the names of the two steamers which have been sent out by the Admiralty, probably left on their errand of mercy on the 30th of last month. There is a bare possibility that the noble ship may yet be afloat, and, until these steamers return from their cruise, there will be room for hope; but it would be cruel to excite any sanguine expectations in the breasts of those who have friends on board the missing ship, when the chances are so fearful against her safety. A little longer and the agony of contending hopes and despondency will be over. For the present there is reason to stop short of utter despair.

The Clay Banquet—Speech of Ex-Governor Hunt.

The annual dinner was eaten on Saturday by the admirers of HENRY CLAY; toasts were drunk, speeches made, and the solemn observances appropriate to such occasions otherwise strictly observed. Old attendants upon the Clay Festival noticed a very marked change in the character and motives of the participants generally, and a decidedly melancholy falling off in their tone. Men ate, and deplored the departed statesman, whose lives had been devoted to unsparing opposition to every doctrine he advocated, and denunciation of every act that founded his genuine glory. Others, whose remaining business in life seems narrowed to the task of abrogating the compromises he made, and opening controversies he tried to close finally, drank and bewailed the great pacificator. One half the company was composed of Silver Grays, famous while the Whig party existed for belting its Conventions, and intriguing for the defeat of its candidates; the other half was of Hunker Democrats and "Native Americans," to whose combined exertions was owing the defeat of Mr. CLAY in the last Presidential contest at which he was a candidate; and whose treacherous devotion to Slavery dissolved the Whig organization. Taken at their word, had the master-spell of the revived Whig Party, as it was a dozen years ago, been called then and there, how many, think you, would have answered to their names? Possibly, a half-score; certainly very few beyond that number. The summons would have exposed the sham. Indeed, the audacity of imposition can be carried no further than for those, with applause for and advised acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise on their lips, to sing their *laudamus* of him, whose chief boast it was to have suggested, and established that compact for ever. The only approach to such effrontery was attained by the Know-Nothing participators, whose only distinctive partisan characteristic is advocacy of sentiments to which Mr. CLAY never hesitated to utter his aversion, in a way he habitually condemned.

The orators of the occasion were Ex-Governor HUNT, and Mr. PUTNAM, of the State Senate. The remarks of the latter were chiefly laudatory of Mr. FILLMORE, on the principle, perhaps, that a living animal of any sort is worth more than a dead lion. As the effort was entirely of an electioneering character, and, of course, grossly misplaced at a funeral banquet, it demands no notice. Mr. HUNT's is entitled to greater attention. It is remarkable, as a gratulation upon the continued vitality of the Whig party, addressed to Old Hunkers and Know-Nothings. It is remarkable, as a fossil attempt at Union-saving, when everybody has ceased to believe in the possibility of dissolution. It is most remarkable, as reiterating that astounding hypothesis of the Ex-Governor, that a large body of the South opposed and now condemn the abrogation of the Missouri restriction, and are prepared to assist any reasonable movement at the North for its reënactment. When first propounded, last Summer, this startling theory attracted general attention. It was discussed from one corner of the Union to the other. If any of the hypothetical beings referred to had substantial existence, then was the time to manifest it in response to the eloquent and confiding appeals of their champion. No such response has been heard; there has been not even a whisper of it. The honorable, the conservative, and faithful citizens of the South, relied upon for the Ex-Governor's national party, remain as problematical as the population of the moon. The seven men in buckram are not appeared for by even one. They are not represented either in the Senate or House of the federal Congress. What Southern man has there raised his voice else than in exultation over the act of perfidy? They are not represented in the Democratic Party: the only indispensable requirement of delegates to and candidates before the approaching Cincinnati Convention, is entire approbation of the repeal. They have no voice in that American party with which, if Mr. HUNT is not identified, he sympathizes most cordially: for, in the Philadelphia Council the most ultra and inexcusable ground upon that subject was assumed. The press, either in editorial essay, or communication from private disciples of Mr. HUNT, has failed to utter the feeblest approval, or indorsement, of his positions. On the contrary, the unanimity of the South in applauding the theft, and in employing all practicable grappling hooks to retain the stolen property, is unbroken by any dissenting voices, unless those of the few who sulk with Republicanism. The Ex-Governor's invocation has raised up not one respondent. How amazing then, how inexplicable, his adherence to the same chimerical idea, which at first lacked the semblance of probability, and now stands convicted of insane absurdity. Unless through spiritual or other peculiar channels, quite inaccessible to the lower world, Mr. HUNT has information of opinions of the kind he fastens upon as prevalent at the South, though so subdued and disguised as to elude the observation of his own friends. We can hardly avoid assuming the existence of clumsy sham, a degree or one less respectable than the many that bristled at this Clay banquet, and painfully discreditable to a gentleman of his admitted respectability. Mr. HUNT must be perfectly aware that, aside from the Democratic and South American Parties, with emphatic Pro-Slavery platforms, and the Republican and Northern American Parties with Anti-Slavery bases, there is absolutely no material at the North or South out of which to make up his organization. The leading names of the country, without which, and all the influence of which, these middle movements are uniformly abortive, are distinctly committed to one side or the other of the Slavery issue. Compromises of the nature Mr. HUNT proposes have never been effected until the great leaders of all parties could be brought to throw the weight of their popularity into the scale opposed to agitation. Those great leaders, satisfied that the day of compromise is past, and that the issue must now be decided, are identified with agitation; and they have the great masses of the people with them. It is impossible to believe Ex-Governor HUNT too blind to see this; and we are driven, therefore, either to question his sincerity, or to regard him as an unhappy victim of a cherished idea settled into monomania.

The Suspected Russian Privateer.

We have already published a letter from our own correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, and another from an officer of one of our men-of-war in that port, giving an account of the arrival there of the steamer *America*, from New-York, and the suspicions excited by her appearance, among the English and French in Rio, of her being designed for the service of Russia in the Pacific. We are inclined to believe that those suspicions were not without some foundations. We understand that the steamer was built here, by our great ship-builder, Mr. WEBB, and that the Russian Engineer, who had been some time here, took peculiar interest in her. On the 20th of January last the following allusion was made to the mysterious steamer by the *Sunday Courier*, but it did not excite any attention at the time:

"A 'long, low, black, rakish looking' steamer of some five hundred tons burthen, dropped quickly down the bay, a few days since, and took her departure for parts unknown. Now, at the risk of querying John Bull, we must say what we know about this suspicious craft. Built in the strongest manner, by one of our crack ship-builders, with thick ribs, small cabin, ample deck and war rig, carrying plenty of good seamen, and a splendid store of ammunition, this fleetest and neatest steamer that ever left our harbor may well be an object of alarm to British commerce. We predict that the next thing we shall hear of her will be a report from those formidable long guns which she carried concealed under her cargo. Why were they concealed?

The question, what are the three Russian officers here for? may now find a probable solution. They do not reside in New-York three years for nothing. Besides, their frequent aly visits to this vessel while building had more than mere curiosity in them.

What has Mr. Consul BARCLAY been about all this time? That ship should have been built and fitted up for war purposes under his very nose, without creating suspicion, is not a little discreditable to his reputation for vigilance.

Whether the steamer has gone after the Cunarders or Indiamen, or the naval ships of the enemy, we leave him to declare. But wherever she goes she has the power and the will to make terrible marks."

It was probably this suspicious steamer which Consul BARCLAY had got wind of, when, by a very remarkable blunder, he fastened his vigilant eye upon the barkantine *Maury*, and got himself into such a ridiculous scrape with our Chamber of Commerce. If the Peace Conferences should not have a favorable termination, we may yet hear more of this suspicious craft in the Pacific.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Whenever Italian opera gets in a "tight place," MAX MARETZEK rushes to the helm, and endeavors, sometimes successfully, to guide the frail bark through the dangers which threaten it with destruction. He is once more at the post of honor. Arrangements have been made with Mr. PAINE for the lease of the Academy, and under MAX MARETZEK's management that superb establishment will re-open on Wednesday next. The company will be the same as that of last season with one or two additions, amongst the number Signors BOLOTOSI and COLLETTI, both useful artists. If practicable, arrangements will be made with Signora VESTVALI and Signora PARODI, who are on their way northwards. Without these desirable additions the company will be sufficiently strong, and cannot fail, we should suppose, to attract the attention of all admirers of Italian Opera.

The season is intended to last four weeks, and on its success depends, in a great measure, our best chances for a liberal operatic enterprise in the Fall. We have confidence in the industry and ability of MAX MARETZEK. If he is but fairly encouraged, he will, we are sure, delight us with good artists and good operas. No man possesses more energy, and few are endowed with keener common sense. The programme for the Spring season of four weeks, contains no less than seven operas, namely, "Ernani," "Trovatore," "William Tell," "Louisa Miller," "Nozze di Figaro," "Der Freischutz," and "Martha"—the two latter will, we presume, be given in Italian. There is enough here to justify a month's liberal support. The performances will be four times a week—the off-night being devoted to the German works, in which Madame LA GRANGE will sing. We might experience some curiosity to know how this lady would shine in a new school, if we were not perfectly certain that she will be, as she always is, unapproachable to criticism. We have to thank MAX MARETZEK, however, for affording us the opportunity of hearing her in German music.

On Wednesday, then, the Academy of Music will open for the season. VERDI's opera of "Ernani" is to be the first revival.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The veteran manager of this elegant establishment continues to give his acceptable round of impersonations, and succeeds in nightly crowding the Theatre. To-night he appears in BUCKSTONE's little piece of the "Scholar," supported by BRACEBRIDGE, WALLACK, Mrs. VERNON and Miss GANNON. The last-mentioned lady also appears in the "Little Treasure." She is the Little Treasure of WALLACK's Theatre.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Three popular pieces will be played here to-night: "Laugh when you can," "Ganem," and "That Blessed Baby." Mr. BURTON appears in each. On Wednesday next the new American Comedy lately produced in Boston, called "'Tis Ill Playing with Edged Tools," will be produced. The verdict of the Boston public has not been particularly favorable to this play. It is reasonable to suppose that it has merit, however, or Mr. BURTON would not revive it.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS commence an engagement here to-night with three eccentric pieces: "The Irish Lion," "In and Out of Place," and "Barney the Baron."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new comic pantomime, called "The Conscript," will be played here to-night for the first. The Ravels appear in the principal parts, assisted by artists of their troupe. The ballet divertissement of "Terpsichore" and "M. Deschalumeau" will also be given.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The "King's Rival" has retired into private life for a time, and to-night "Camille" is restored to its triumphant place on the bills. "Novelty" (which has been played for nearly fifty nights,) is the afterpiece. The triumphant success of this little sketch is no mean one to be accomplished with good comedy and some tact and taste.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Little CORNELIA HOWARD, the "Child of Nature," is drawing crowds to the Museum, and deservedly so. Her performances are quite remarkable for a child of her years, and will be given every night this week, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new play of the "Orange Girl of Venice," "Marie Pilot" and "Matteo Falcone" will be played to-night.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN encouraged by the success of their Classical Matinées, announce two supplemental entertainments to be given on the same plan, but in the evening instead of the morning. The first series takes place to-morrow at Dodsworth's room, and we direct attention to the programme. Among other items it contains BEETHOVEN's Quartette No. 11, and ROBERT SCHUMANN's Quartette for piano, violin, viola and cello. Miss HENRIETTA BERGER will assist in the vocal department, and Mr. WILLIAM MASON will play a solo on the piano. During the past season Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN have succeeded in carrying out an exceedingly difficult experiment. They have established a series of classic entertainments dependent not only on the old masters, but on those new lights of the art which the German fatherland seems privileged to produce. We have thus had interpreted, and in the best manner, the most advanced musical thought of the age. That there was need of interpreters has been evidenced in the warm encouragement bestowed on Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN. We doubt if a high kind of entertainment was ever so quickly popular as this would be. From the commencement they have met with the cordial approbation of the press, and their great excellence has laid a substantial foundation for future operations which must benefit and educate the public taste, and enrich the conductors. The series which commences to-morrow night are intended for the benefit of those who have not been able to attend the morning performances. The great interest excited by the latter have led naturally to these additional performances.....Signor GIULIO, one of the members of the Italian Opera Company, gives an exceedingly attractive concert on Tuesday evening in Niblo's Saloon. All the principal artists of the Academy have volunteered for the occasion—no slight mark of respect—but Signor GIULIO is a gentleman who seems to possess the respect of every one. The programmes for the occasion is of terrific length, and is as abundant in gems as a regal coronet. Mme. LA GRANGE, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, ROVERE, BERNARDI and GIULIO sing in about a dozen different selections under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. A new French pianist will also make his first appearance on this occasion. Mons. GUTON is a pupil of TALBERG's and plays two compositions by that master.....Miss KIMBERLY will repeat her readings from LONGFELLOW's "Hiawatha" on Monday next.....Miss ELOISE BERDAN, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. M. FLEMING, will give a musical-literary entertainment, in Hope Chapel, on Wednesday next, the 16th.....Mr. T. F. BASEROOT will give his second piano-forte *soirée* on Friday, in Dodsworth's Rooms, assisted by Miss LOUISA PAYNE, Mr. ALLAN IRVINE and Mr. BENT.....Miss FANNY DEAN's concert and literary *soirée* is to take place on Thursday, at Dodsworth's. The young lady, it will be remembered, was for a short time a member of Mr. WALLACK's company.....It is said that Miss BERRIAN will shortly make her appearance on the boards of the Academy of Music. It is also said that Miss BERRIAN is to be the prima donna of an American opera company, to which Mr. MILLARD, of Boston, and Mr. BORRANI will be connected.....Mr. BOURCICAULT and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON have been playing in Washington, and will probably be in New-York before long.....The "HUTCHINSONS" are giving farewell concerts in the East, prior to their departure for Minnesota.

TWO FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GONE.

Death of Superintendent McKeen and Mr. Joseph Curtis.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D.

JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., long known to the public for his connection with the Superintendency of the City Schools, died on Saturday morning last, after an illness of some fifteen days.

Mr. MCKEEN was born in Antrem, Vermont, and at the time of his death was in his 65th year. From his earliest manhood he was engaged in the profession of teaching. He removed to this City 36 years since, and here prosecuted the same business. At first in a private school, but afterwards and for a long time in Public School No. 5, situated in Mott-street. As a teacher he enjoyed great popularity—was a great favorite with his pupils, and no less so with all the intelligent friends of Education who observed the state of the Schools. In 1843 he was the man of all others whom the Teachers indicated as worthy of the birth of the Superintendent of City Schools,—nor had they ever any occasion to regret that their choice was ratified by his selection to fill that honorable and responsible post. He dignified the office and performed its duties with marked ability. In examining teachers he had a shrewd way of taking their measure without offending them, and in examining schools, he managed at the same time to discover their strong points—to encourage all parties—and yet of developing what was lacking to make them better. In his annual reports, he furnished many valuable suggestions to the Legislature of the City and the State, for which our system is much the better now. In 1854, the duties of the office which he had ably borne alone were divided, and three men were elected to perform them. Mr. S. S. RANDALL was made City Superintendent, and Mr. MCKEEN and Mr. SEROR were elected his assistants. But though relieved of much of his necessary duties, being a man who never "shirked" work, nor half did a job, he spent no less time than before in the schools, nor labored any less arduously for their good. He was busily engaged in the semi-annual examinations when he was taken down with his last illness. About 1849 Mr. MCKEEN established, and for a year or two continued to edit, the *Journal of Education*—a successful and valued paper.

Mr. MCKEEN has long been a Church member,—for several years in connection with the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, and since that time for sixteen years a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, under the care of Dr. ADAMS and Rev. Mr. WOOD. He was a warm friend of Sabbath Schools, and his death creates a vacancy in the Board of Visiters in the Northeastern Division of the City. He leaves a widow,—all of his children having preceded him in departing this life. His disease was quite obscure, and its diagnosis unsatisfactory. A *post mortem* examination revealed a large abscess in the stomach, and a serious organic change in the substance of the kidneys.

His loss will be felt by a very large circle of acquaintance. Probably no man in the City was more generally known to both old and young than he, and none who knew failed to respect him. His funeral will be attended this afternoon, from the Broome-street Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock.

We have received the following communication from President GREEN, of the Board of Education:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF, }
Office of the President of the Board of Education, }
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

Intelligence having been received at this Department of the decease of JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, as a mark of respect to the memory of one so long and intimately connected with the educational interests of this City, and to enable the teachers to attend the funeral of deceased, I respectfully recommend that the school officers cause the schools in their respective Wards to be closed immediately after the opening exercises on Monday morning next.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Education.

On Saturday the announcement of his death was conveyed to the Normal School, then in session, which immediately adjourned. In the evening the Teachers' Association had a special meeting in their rooms. The President, JOHN H. FANNING, having stated the object of the meeting, said:

And events in the occasion of our assembling to-night. JOSEPH MCKEEN—so long and favorably known in connection with the superintendent's department of our public system of education—died this morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness of about two weeks' duration. His indefatigable labors in our schools during the past Winter, without doubt, produced the sickness that has proved fatal. Mr. MCKEEN was not only well known and highly respected in this City, but also throughout the State. The announcement of his decease, flying along the telegraphic nerves of our great State, is doubtless bringing sadness and sorrow to many a sympathetic heart. He was noted for his peculiar sensibility of character, for his strong desire to befriend every one with whom he came in contact, and for his great interest in the cause of popular education. His death has created a void that can scarcely be filled.

But his labors are now ended. He has met with our association for the last time. He has extended to each of us, personally, the last cordial grasp of the hand. He has performed his last friendly act

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

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ANDREW H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Education.

On Saturday the announcement of his death was conveyed to the Normal School, then in session, which immediately adjourned. In the evening the Teachers' Association had a special meeting in their rooms. The President, JOHN H. FANNING, having stated the object of the meeting, said:

And events in the occasion of our assembling to-night. JOSEPH MCKEEN—so long and favorably known in connection with the superintendent's department of our public system of education—died this morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness of about two weeks' duration. His indefatigable labors in our schools during the past Winter, without doubt, produced the sickness that has proved fatal. Mr. MCKEEN was not only well known and highly respected in this City, but also throughout the State. The announcement of his decease, flying along the telegraphic nerves of our great State, is doubtless bringing sadness and sorrow to many a sympathetic heart. He was noted for his peculiar sensibility of character, for his strong desire to befriend every one with whom he came in contact, and for his great interest in the cause of popular education. His death has created a void that can scarcely be filled.

But his labors are now ended. He has met with our association for the last time. He has extended to each of us, personally, the last cordial grasp of the hand. He has performed his last friendly act

Dr. MCKEEN's death [illegible] most appropriate eulogy has already been proclaimed by the services of his long and useful life. Identified, however, as he has been with this Association from its first organization, as he was one of its greatest at the time of his decease, and as he has always been looked upon as the teacher's friend—himself formerly a teacher—it seems appropriate that this Association, and all Teachers, should endeavor, as far as personal inquiries will enable them, to give expression to their feelings in reference to the great loss that they and the whole community have sustained.

Mr. HAZELTINE followed with a biographical sketch of the deceased. Superintendent S. S. RANDALL, Messrs. ROGERS, MCELLIGOTT, HAZELTINE and WALES followed with many expressions of sorrow and eulogy. The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we regard the death of JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., as a public loss; that it is especially so in this community, where, for nearly forty years, his influence has been steadily given on the side of religion and virtue; where his life has been alike distinguished for the purity that mark the Christian gentleman, the accomplished scholar, and the amiable and unwearying friend.

Resolved, That it is difficult to estimate the loss that public education has suffered by the death of Mr. MCKEEN. As an unflinching advocate of sound principles and able, as an ardent supporter of common schools for a quarter of a century, he has exercised an influence which has made his name well known and honored, not only in this, but other States.

Resolved, That the schools of this City, now that Mr. MCKEEN has gone from among us, will miss forever that cheerful face so full of patient counsel and encouragement; that genial manner so native, that native man-ner that soothing sympathy which so many have felt, and that faithful hand which so many have felt

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Tuesday last, in Delaware or Clinton-place, a DIAMOND RING. The finder will be suitably rewarded by E. H. A. ARNOLD, No. 34 Astor-pl.

STATIONERY.

NEW MISSION STOCK.—No. 151 Bowery, third door above Grand-st., offers a full assortment of Mission Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Blotters, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Wallets, Card-cases, Portmonnaies, Diaries, Gold Pens, Pencil-cases, Seals, Rubber Stamps, Paper-weights, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., at the lowest prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Store open evenings.

STEAMENGRAVED STEAMPAPER.

EVERY BODY LOVES STEAMPAPER, and everybody who has a few square feet of ground, would like to Steampaper their walls. Steampaper is the most beautiful, durable, cheapest and best paper hanging ever invented. The price will be found to be only 25 cents per roll of 8 yards

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BANK NOTICE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AGRICULTURAL.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Charleston Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Immigration held a special meeting yesterday morning, to confer in regard to the official testimony to be received by them in view of the disclosures in the Board of Aldermen during the investigation of the acts and conduct of certain officers of that Board.

The Commissioners wish to ascertain the idea that they will be required to entertain the report of the Committee appointed at Staten Island, the landing Depot at Castle Garden, and the Labor Exchange, and to ascertain whether the supply might, now that the season for emigration is approaching, be increased to the support of the World's Fair. The Commissioners have ordered to the Reformatories at Blackwell's Island and Hart's Island, the object of accommodating the prisoners, and further reduction in the expenses of the Penitentiary, by the possibility of an undesirable report, &c. &c